

WALLOWA CHIEFTAIN.

Published Every Week.

ENTERPRISE OREGON.

A good, sound spanking might make the King of Spain a better king.

The milk of human kindness gets sour if allowed to stand too long.

No man ever fell into the snares of a temptress if he didn't want to be snared.

An exchange advertises a "forced sale of pianos." Are the neighbors forcing it?

The seriousness of a political bolt cannot always be determined by the noise it makes.

King Alfonso is said to be thinking of having a punching bag fixed up at one side of the throne.

Charity begins at home, and in the vast majority of cases it never ventures out of the house.

It is always safe to whoop for the Monroe doctrine. Few people know what it is, and those who do are in favor of it.

The only financial crisis the Sultan of Turkey fears is a dun, accompanied by a stiff ultimatum and backed by a fleet of war vessels.

If the Turkish Sultan ever goes globe-trotting he may be inclined to distribute his unparalleled assortment of ultimatus as souvenirs.

A woman has committed suicide because her husband refused to let her go fishing with him. He probably realizes now what a sucker he was.

It is difficult to see why the President should consider the trust problem a hard one to settle, when there is E. Benj. Andrews standing around settling great problems every few minutes.

"Strenuous" is now the most popular word in London, threatening even to push "blooming" to one side. The President has made a world-wide hit with "strenuous." Mr. Cleveland's "innocuous desuetude" did not cross the ocean.

Frenchmen in America are planning to put up a monument in Newport, Rhode Island, in honor of Admiral de Ternay, who commanded the fleet which brought Rochambeau and his soldiers to America. The monument will stand near the site of the pier at which the French troops disembarked, and will be a fitting memorial of a worthy officer.

The judiciary systems of nearly all the States of the Union stand in need of such revision as will tend toward expediting the trial and final determination of criminal cases, both for the purpose of impressing more strongly the criminal classes, and with a view to the better equalization of the conditions and opportunities confronting the various classes of defendants.

A department has been established in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to reduce to an exact science the prevention of fires. This may be accomplished, first, by planning the construction of buildings in such a manner as to reduce danger of fire to a minimum; second, by devising means for the rapid extinction of any blaze that gains headway. Considering that the fire waste in the United States has been increasing for the last five years in the face of improvements in the fire departments and equipment, and that the loss last year was \$150,000,000, it is certainly time an intelligent effort was made to eliminate avoidable danger.

President Roosevelt has decided to recommend that Congress authorize the Commercial Cable Company to lay a cable across the Pacific to the Philippines and thence to China. According to the terms of the provisional agreement the government is to reserve the right to control the cable in time of war and to buy the franchises and property of the Cable Company in the Pacific cable at an appraised valuation, to fix the rates for messages, and to prescribe the speed at which messages shall be transmitted. If Congress approves the agreement we shall have a semi-private cable that may become public whenever the government chooses to exercise its option.

"In this life, as a rule, the job that is easy to do is not very well worth the doing." Few more pertinent epigrams than this have ever been voiced. The speaker was President Roosevelt, whose life proves that he has followed the axiom which he voices. Along these same lines are the words of George W. Perkins, who is right hand man to J. Pierpont Morgan, and who said recently: "Too many young men in this country don't want to work hard. They prefer to take things easy—stay up late at night and lie abed too long in the morning. They never get ahead in that way. Times and conditions may change, but the old rule remains that there is no success without everlastingly keeping at it." The trouble with the majority of young men is that they get the swelled head. They achieve a little success and then believe they can neglect their duties and that things will naturally gravitate their way. The histories of all successful men prove that they are persons who have continued at work. They watch little things and big things, and they keep everlast-

ingly at it. Work is the winning horse in the great handicap of life; idleness is never in the money when the numbers are posted.

When President Roosevelt turns from the trusts and the tariff to the debt of the nation to the farmer he gets upon ground occupied by all intelligent readers of American history. There may be room for difference of opinion as to effective remedies for monopoly and as to what we should do for Cuba, but when it comes to the contribution of the farmer to our statesmanship, to our scholarship, to our commercial integrity and financial solidity, to the moral fiber of our citizenship, there can be no ground for controversy. What the farmer and the farmer's sons are doing for the preservation of those ideals that lie at the basis of the republic is not a political issue. That the President's eloquent tribute to the farmer on the fair grounds at Bangor, Me., will not be challenged in the whole wide republic is no reason why such tributes should go unspoken. It is fitting that the acknowledgments of the nation to the influence and power of the agricultural classes should find public expression. While the business of agriculture has changed along with other systems of industrial endeavor, the influences which breed the strong men in finance, commerce and statecraft are still at work in the country. Touching this phase of the country life the President said: "Conditions have changed in the country far less than they have changed in the city, and in consequence there has been little breaking away from the methods of life which have produced the great majority of the leaders of the republic in the past. Almost all of our great Presidents have been brought up in the country, and most of them worked hard on the farms in their youth and got their early mental training in the healthy democracy of farm life. The forces which made these farm-bred boys leaders of men when they had come to their full manhood are still at work in our country districts." Farming has progressed along with other lines of productive industry. Old methods have been discarded. Farming grows more scientific every year. There is greater diversification of crops, and farming is no longer the life of monotonous drudgery that it was in the earlier days of the republic. It is the most independent and satisfying vocation on earth, and with the great number of labor-saving inventions that mechanical genius has contributed to husbandry it is in many respects the most enjoyable. But the country has not changed. It is the same healthful atmosphere, the same uplifting environment. And it is from the farm that the republic must continue to draw most of the strong men in commerce, politics and in society.

When President Roosevelt turns from the trusts and the tariff to the debt of the nation to the farmer he gets upon ground occupied by all intelligent readers of American history. There may be room for difference of opinion as to effective remedies for monopoly and as to what we should do for Cuba, but when it comes to the contribution of the farmer to our statesmanship, to our scholarship, to our commercial integrity and financial solidity, to the moral fiber of our citizenship, there can be no ground for controversy. What the farmer and the farmer's sons are doing for the preservation of those ideals that lie at the basis of the republic is not a political issue. That the President's eloquent tribute to the farmer on the fair grounds at Bangor, Me., will not be challenged in the whole wide republic is no reason why such tributes should go unspoken. It is fitting that the acknowledgments of the nation to the influence and power of the agricultural classes should find public expression. While the business of agriculture has changed along with other systems of industrial endeavor, the influences which breed the strong men in finance, commerce and statecraft are still at work in the country. Touching this phase of the country life the President said: "Conditions have changed in the country far less than they have changed in the city, and in consequence there has been little breaking away from the methods of life which have produced the great majority of the leaders of the republic in the past. Almost all of our great Presidents have been brought up in the country, and most of them worked hard on the farms in their youth and got their early mental training in the healthy democracy of farm life. The forces which made these farm-bred boys leaders of men when they had come to their full manhood are still at work in our country districts." Farming has progressed along with other lines of productive industry. Old methods have been discarded. Farming grows more scientific every year. There is greater diversification of crops, and farming is no longer the life of monotonous drudgery that it was in the earlier days of the republic. It is the most independent and satisfying vocation on earth, and with the great number of labor-saving inventions that mechanical genius has contributed to husbandry it is in many respects the most enjoyable. But the country has not changed. It is the same healthful atmosphere, the same uplifting environment. And it is from the farm that the republic must continue to draw most of the strong men in commerce, politics and in society.

When President Roosevelt turns from the trusts and the tariff to the debt of the nation to the farmer he gets upon ground occupied by all intelligent readers of American history. There may be room for difference of opinion as to effective remedies for monopoly and as to what we should do for Cuba, but when it comes to the contribution of the farmer to our statesmanship, to our scholarship, to our commercial integrity and financial solidity, to the moral fiber of our citizenship, there can be no ground for controversy. What the farmer and the farmer's sons are doing for the preservation of those ideals that lie at the basis of the republic is not a political issue. That the President's eloquent tribute to the farmer on the fair grounds at Bangor, Me., will not be challenged in the whole wide republic is no reason why such tributes should go unspoken. It is fitting that the acknowledgments of the nation to the influence and power of the agricultural classes should find public expression. While the business of agriculture has changed along with other systems of industrial endeavor, the influences which breed the strong men in finance, commerce and statecraft are still at work in the country. Touching this phase of the country life the President said: "Conditions have changed in the country far less than they have changed in the city, and in consequence there has been little breaking away from the methods of life which have produced the great majority of the leaders of the republic in the past. Almost all of our great Presidents have been brought up in the country, and most of them worked hard on the farms in their youth and got their early mental training in the healthy democracy of farm life. The forces which made these farm-bred boys leaders of men when they had come to their full manhood are still at work in our country districts." Farming has progressed along with other lines of productive industry. Old methods have been discarded. Farming grows more scientific every year. There is greater diversification of crops, and farming is no longer the life of monotonous drudgery that it was in the earlier days of the republic. It is the most independent and satisfying vocation on earth, and with the great number of labor-saving inventions that mechanical genius has contributed to husbandry it is in many respects the most enjoyable. But the country has not changed. It is the same healthful atmosphere, the same uplifting environment. And it is from the farm that the republic must continue to draw most of the strong men in commerce, politics and in society.

TALKS ON ADVERTISING

There is no use in trying to combat advertising. The goods that are advertised are the ones which are bound to sell.—Progressive Advertiser.

If each firm were to take advantage of one-half the advertising possibilities of its business, there would be many more advertising successes.—White's Sayings.

One can never tell how far a good deed or a good advertisement will travel. Each one goes on working for you long after it has dropped out of your mind.

The man who makes up his mind as to what class of trade he will go after, and goes after that class with systematic advertising generally gets it.—White's Sayings.

Never wait until the last moment to prepare copy for advertisements or printed matter. Get it into shape early and thus insure having plenty of time to read two proofs and make desirable changes.

Never use an advertisement that is not thoroughly understandable to every reader. The other kind costs the same price and brings more business, and a single word often transforms the whole from a puzzle to an intelligent announcement.

In writing an advertisement try this recipe: Jot down all the hard hitting things you want to say, all the things that give specific information about the article you wish to advertise. Then cut out all the driftwood, all the superfluous words and weak sentences, leaving a terse, plainly expressed, easily understood argument. Give instructions to have it set in good, plain type, with a display heading or illustration which bears directly on the matter, and you will have an advertisement that will make buyers.—Wheel.

One Definition of It. "What do you consider domesticity in man?"

"It is the trait of wanting to stay home when his wife wants him to go out with her."

"And what is domesticity in woman?"

"That is the trait of being willing to stay home when her husband wants to go out without her."—Chicago Post.

If the baby cries, and its father doesn't look cross at its mother, it usually means nothing but this: that there is company present.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

POLITICS SHOULD INTEREST EVERY MAN.

By Marcus A. Hanna, United States Senator from Ohio.



M. A. HANNA.

If you do not make it a point to interest yourself in politics—active, I mean—to work for the best principles and to support the best candidates, you are not a good citizen. Your country is a collection of individuals. Its power results from the union of these individuals. Your country gives you tremendous benefits. It protects you in the enjoyment of your life, your liberty and your happiness. It guards your home, your family, holds up high ideals for you and your children. What return do you make for all this? Think the matter over. Do you honestly think you do as much as you should do?

The government of your country begins with the neighborhood caucus—the caucus that is held just a few blocks from where you live. It works up from the caucus to the city, county, State and national conventions, from the township board to the United States House of Representatives, the Senate and the White House. Do you attend your caucus? Do you care to know when or where it will be held? Would you give up your least important business or social engagements to attend it? Let each man answer these questions for himself. The man who does not discharge this plain duty is not the citizen he should be. Politics would be on a higher plane if all the citizens interested themselves in the caucus.

FUTURE OF THE INDIAN.

By General T. J. Morgan.



Will education save the remnant of American Indians? Yes, as men and women; not as tribes. The Indians as a peculiar, distinct, separate semi-barbarous people are doomed to disappear. Indianism is an anachronism and must pass away.

Education is the only hope of the red men and women; it offers them salvation. Those who accept it will be saved as American citizens. Those who refuse it will perish.

What I mean by this is that it is inevitable that the Indians, like all other elements in our national life, must become absorbed by the nation and lose their distinctive racial peculiarities, the one exception to this probably being the negro. It is impossible that the Indians should maintain their tribal organizations with separate governments, being a sort of nation within a nation, and have their own peculiar civilization; it is both undesirable and impossible.

Education is the means of bringing the individual Indians into such relationship with our national life that they will desire the same things which the white people desire. They will adopt our ideals or individual hope, cease to think and feel like Indians and feel and think only as American citizens.

FORMATION AND CONTROL OF TRUSTS.

By J. J. Hill, President of Great Northern Railway.



The only serious objection to so-called trusts has been the method of creating them—not for the purpose of manufacturing any public commodity in the first place, but for the purpose of selling sheaves of printed securities which represent nothing more than good will and prospective profits to the promoters. If it is the desire of the general government, through Congress, to prevent the growth of such corporations, it has always seemed to me that a simple remedy was within its reach. Under the constitutional provision allowing Congress to regulate commerce between the States all companies desiring to transact business out of the State in which they are incorporated should be held to a uniform provision of federal law. They should satisfy a commission that their capital stock was actually paid up in cash or in property, at a fair valuation, just as the capital of the national bank is certified to be paid up.

With that simple law the temptation to make companies for the purpose of selling prospective profits would be at an end, and at the same time no legitimate business would suffer.

IS FRIENDSHIP DYING OUT?

By Rev. J. Hudson, British Essayist.



There is an apparent decay of friendship, and if we inquire into the reason of this I think we might attribute it to one or other of all of the following causes or circumstances:

1. In these days of rapid communication by sea and land, in the frequent and incessant congregation and congestion of human beings for purposes of business and pleasure which is such a characteristic in the age in which we live, the numerical increase of every man's ac-

ARTISTIC TIN VASES.



Several women in Germany are now making beautiful and artistic ornaments and household utensils out of tin. Apparently the first to utilize her talents in this direction was Frau Clara Hoppenrath, of Berlin. She fashioned artistic tin vases, and since then she has made a beautiful imitation of a cluster of silver chandeliers, which has been bought by the King of Roumania. Tin is an easy metal to manipulate, and any woman who is a good artist will have little difficulty in shaping it as she desires. The design must first be carefully drawn on the tin, or rather punched in it, and then as carefully cut out. Only a few tools are needed for the work, and the necessary skill in their use can soon be acquired. As decorations for articles of majolica and wood delicate tin ornaments are now becoming popular in Germany, and almost all of them are made by women.

FLIES AND ADMINISTRATION.

Much Is Being Done Toward a Better Understanding.

The present administration is opposed to flies and is fighting them through the Department of Agriculture. Dr. Howard, chief of the division of entomology, is the general directing the campaign, which is being prosecuted at present chiefly by the distribution of pamphlets telling about all sorts of flies, their various habits and dangerous propensities. For the better study of them 2,300 were caught in kitchens and dining rooms in all parts of the country and put on trial,

quaintance as compared with that of his forefathers is simply enormous. The acquaintances of any busy man in the busy life of twentieth century industry are numbered not by the score nor by the hundred but by the thousand.

2. With an increased humanitarianism under which men are more truly brothers than ever before, there is no need in ordinary cases for the formation of friendship's link, at least as a means of mutual succor and support.

3. Moreover, the very wear and tear of modern life, its ceaseless and increasing struggle in the teeth of ever fiercer competition in all walks of life, the effort that is needed to gain a livelihood or make a name—all these leave scanty leisure and small inclination for forming new friendships or even keeping up those already formed.

Friendship, however, perhaps has not changed so much in degree as in kind. No arguments are needed to establish the admitted truth that the social intercourse of the sexes, which now supplies so many of the closest and most exalted friendships, was in former years far less satisfactory than under modern civilization it has now become. Indeed, in most cases it was simply non-existent.

And in this great and almost magical elevation of woman-kin mentally, physically and morally, is to be found what I called just now one of those providential compensations that are frequently to be met with when at first sight one is apt to imagine that such and such a virtue that flourished in the good old times is beginning to fall into decay.

ANNEX CUBA AS A TERRITORY.

By Representative Robert G. Cousins, of Iowa.



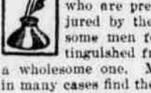
ROBT. G. COUSINS.

I cannot see any assured happiness for the Cuban people, and I mean, of course, commercial prosperity when I say this, except through annexation. I have always believed that to be the only solution of one of the most vexatious problems that has ever confronted the people of the United States, to whom Cuba looks as a child toward its parent. The men who represent the business interests of the island have always favored annexation, and to-day they desire it more than ever. I think it rather premature when Cuba is spoken of as a possible State in our Union. That is so remote that it is a waste of time to consider it.

The bone and sinew of the island, the thinking men there, who have the best interests of their country at stake, desire a political alliance with the United States, for without it they cannot occupy a position which gives them standing commercially with other countries. I fear the first outbreak will come from the laboring class, and such a happening would be most disastrous. Let Cuba come in as a territory before interecnic strife brings back to her once more the devastation and misery she suffered through Spanish tyranny.

COLLEGE COURSE MUST BE SHORTENED.

By President Harper, University of Chicago.



The feeling grows stronger in every quarter that the college course, at least for those who are to engage in a profession, must be shortened. Many men who are preparing for a profession are distinctly injured by the last year or two in college. There are some men for whom the college atmosphere, as distinguished from that of the professional school, is not a wholesome one. Men who in college idle away their time in many cases find the more strenuous life of professional training exactly suited to their needs.

It does not seem that the Harvard plan of three years meets with general favor, even in Cambridge, although, according to the official report, 40 per cent of the men now graduating from Harvard College finish their academic work in three years. It would seem to be a better plan to allow those who do not contemplate a professional course of study to take the full four years of work in college and to arrange for the other class to count their early professional work as a part of the work accepted for the bachelor's degree. A great forward step in the direction of this policy has been taken in the recent action of Yale. This policy has been adopted as the basis for the organization of the schools of medicine and law in the University of Chicago. It is the most practical solution of the problem which confronts us and bids fair to be the commonly accepted solution within a short time.

CHARACTER VS. SALARY.

By George G. Williams.



Men who are trusted with such large amounts ought not to be too young, for temptations are stronger with the young than with those who have arrived at more mature years and have experienced the severe trials of many temptations.

It goes without saying that men who are trusted with large amounts of securities ought to be better paid than those whose duties are of less importance and whose positions are without special responsibility. But so far as character is concerned, a man of principle ought to be just as safe to be trusted with a million dollars as with one. In my mind it is a question of the man and not of the salary.

Dogs of War.

There are numerous instances on record where dogs have displayed wonderful intelligence in war, when carrying messages while in action and when acting as carriers to points or stations at a distance. An officer of my acquaintance, while campaigning against Indians in the Northwest, would always collect a few dogs from each settlement he passed through and take them along to the country of the hostiles. When important to send back messages at a time when it was impossible to get a soldier through the surrounding tribes, these dogs, with papers attached to their collars, were dispatched to the settlements from which they came, and thus official communications were passed along to headquarters.—New York Press.

Stereotyped Phrase.

Many of our stock expressions, like "rather late," do not mean anything if one takes their meaning literally. A little dialogue from the Washington Star is a case in point.

"Did any of the inhabitants escape with his life?" inquired the man who wants harrowing details.

"I didn't stop to ascertain," answered the man who is harrowingly exact.

"It struck me that if anybody escaped without his life there wasn't much use in his escaping, anyhow."

Every time a woman sees a piece in the paper about the mean actions of a "certain man," she thinks it was her husband.

ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.

Comments on Everyday Matters by an Original Genius.

When you lie, be moderate. Whoppers don't go.

What has become of the old-fashioned boy who ran off?

How "trying" things occur in life! And how numerous they are!

There ought to be a law against the bogus Panama hats; they look like the very Old Scratch.

There is nothing more expensive than experience, and nothing of which there is more sold.

Women think men have such good times. Men would like to know when the good times come in.

A certain woman in this neck of the woods has caused three men to be shot in six years. That's too many.

The women are becoming such advanced cooks that they are putting everything into ice cream but cream.

Men use dictionaries at their love-letter-periods, but otherwise women are the only ones who look into them.

There is an unwritten law among boys that if one boy kicks in a fight, the other has a right to throw a rock.

In most western towns, the arrival of a good ball player causes more excitement than the arrival of a summer girl.

"If ever I have a disappointment in love," said a girl to-day, "I am going to be real old-fashioned out of it, and pine."

Every time you pass a woman on the streets, leading her little boy, you will hear the boy say, "O, mamma, buy me some!"

Make an old girl feel as if she were ten, and it is a snub, but make her feel as if she were sixteen and it is flattery.

We often regret that there is no monastic order devoted to teaching the use of brass band and orchestral instruments.

"Wait," every man is saying to the man ten years his junior, "till you reach my age, and you will know what trouble really is."

If you have a wronged feeling that your friends have never showered you with presents, give out a hint that you would like a good cat.

If you are very poor, when you cry, it is "bawling." "Wept" and "sobbing," like all other words, are governed by the size of income.

Every one has the sneaking belief that there is this much in Christian Science: Others could overcome their physical ailments if they wanted to.

They make such costly drinks at Atchison soda fountains that it is possible for a girl to make a young man too poor to marry her after three treats.

When a woman asks you to stay to supper, her mind goes off on a lightning visit to her cupboard, and if her manner grows more cordial, it means that the mental trip was satisfactory.

We have traced it back, and find that a Topeka woman some sixteen years ago named her baby girl Bertha. Later she was called Bertie, then Birdie, then Bird, and when she was graduated last week it was "Byrd-eyene." Mothers never know how simple a thing may result tragically.

WESTERNER AND A RATTLER.

Ticklish Situation in the Shack of John Prentice.

Kennewick, Wash., sends word of this state of affairs: Every time John Prentice rolls over in bed at night a big rattlesnake lifts its ugly head and burr-rs, and some night there promises to be a battle between the two.

Ten days ago Prentice first heard the warning burr-r of the rattle in his shack. He is an old Westerner and dwells on the bank of the Columbia, half a mile from Kennewick and just across the river from Pasco.

His cabin is a one-room affair in the midst of a wild, sparsely settled, sagebrush country, and is piled high on one side with plunder gathered from the river. Here are dozens of heavy boxes and other articles which would take half a day to drag out.

Prentice heard the rattler, looked twice at the boxes and then decided not to interfere with the intruder encamped behind the mass of rubbish. He shifted his bed a little and gave up half his house to the snake. The rattlesnake burr-rs at every move Prentice makes, but the nervy Westerner pays little attention to it.

On one side of the shack dweller as he sleeps is a big shotgun and on the other a bottle of approved snake bite.

"If I see that snake first, heaven help him," remarked Prentice yesterday. "If he gets on me first, here's the snake bite. I'm safe either way."

Why Not?

"Jack" Nevins told a group in the Continental Hotel lobby one evening during his last visit to Philadelphia of a fellow passenger on a Lehigh Valley train who was unable to find his ticket when the conductor made the rounds. The conductor bade the man go on hunting, and said he would return when he had collected all the other tickets. When he returned the passenger was still searching.

"Are you sure you had it when you sat down?" asked the conductor.

"Sure!"

"And you have not left your seat?"

"No."

"Well, then," said the conductor, "you could not possibly have lost the ticket."

"Why couldn't I?" was the unexpected retort. "I lost a bass drum once."—Philadelphia Times.

Paper Stockings Coming.

A Londoner has perfected a method for manufacturing paper stockings.

If a man enjoys his wealth before he has it he never gets rich.